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less. It is making a real impact on the 12 countries which have accepted Peace Corps volunteers. Each of these countries wants more volunteers, and it wants them for projects more important than leaf raking.

In fact, the Peace Corps has in the space of 1 year created a reservoir of good will and unsatisfied demand in the underdeveloped countries. This demand for the services of talented but representative Americans is the best answer I know for those who once sneered at the very idea of the Peace Corps, who called it kid stuff and a refuge for beatniks.

As an example of the high-minded dedication of our Peace Corps volunteers, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a letter from a young Peace Corps leader now serving in the Philippines. His name is David Ziegenhagen, and he happens to come from my own State of Minnesota. He writes that four other Minnesota volunteers are serving on the Philippine island of Panay. His letter is completely unsolicited; and I am therefore all the more happy to share it with my colleagues, for I believe it shows what our young Americans can accomplish when they work with a sense of mission among the people of foreign lands.

Note what these volunteers have done. They have studied the difficult languages of their area. They have brought a new spirit to the cultural climate around them. They are participating in the life of their communities. They do not lord it over the Filipinos; but, instead, they try to learn from the people around them. They realize that their paramount task is the creation of mutual understanding. And they can do this without PX's and automobiles, without isolating themselves in American ghettos.

In short, Mr. President, I think this letter shows that the Peace Corps has become an essential arm of our foreign policy. It is doing what it was intended to do. All of us are indebted to these young volunteers. All of us will gain when they come home to add their experience and practical idealism to the mainstream of American life.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PEACE CORPS,
Pavia, Iloilo, Philippines,
FEBRUARY 28, 1962.

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: When we met in Washington late last August, our Minnesota volunteers were just beginning training for the Philippine project of the Peace Corps. I thought you would be interested in hearing about a few of the many events which have filled our lives since that time.

Training for the Philippine project included 4 weeks at the Peace Corps field training center in Puerto Rico, 10 weeks at Pennsylvania State University, and 5 weeks at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture. We received intensive training in Tagalog and Hiligaynon, the two main languages spoken in the area to which we have been assigned. Another important course was an introduction to Philippine

culture, taught by Filipinos and Americans who have spent considerable time in the Philippines. Since we were to be stationed in rural, elementary schools, we concentrated on a linguistic analysis of both English and Filipino languages and on methods of teaching science through the use of natural materials gathered locally.

No amount of study is sufficient to thoroughly familiarize a person with another culture, so by the time we arrived in the Philippines, although we had received very adequate training, we were perhaps just ready to begin learning about the Filipinos. We knew enough about the culture to feel at ease from the moment we arrived, and this, I believe, should be the objective of any Peace Corps training program.

As educational aids our principal commitment is to the elementary schools of the Philippines. This job alone presents tremendous challenges and opportunities, and volunteers can be found working in all grades and in nearly all subjects. Even in the short time we have been at work very real gains have been realized in helping the Filipinos to work with its language problems. Volunteers are working with Philippine teachers in the classroom and also conducting special study classes for the teachers themselves. Many Philippine students are gaining a new appreciation for their environment through the science classes, where Peace Corps volunteers are teaching and demonstrating general science concepts with the aid of materials gathered locally. Another important result of both science and English classes is the release of creativity among the students. Many teachers and school officials have told us that our presence has encouraged the students to think more independently and creatively, rather than to rely on rote memorization as was the case in the past.

The project potentially could have a tremendous effect on the educational system of the Philippines, updating and revitalizing the work done by the Thomasites—the American volunteers who gave the modern school system its start just after the turn of the century. These people are still remembered and are often referred to by name in many of the communities in which we are working. We hope that our contributions will be as valuable and as lasting.

Our work as educational aids extends beyond the schools and encompasses a wide variety of activities which might be termed community education or community aid. The volunteers bring many interests and abilities into the communities and the range of potential contributions is unlimited. Already there have been a few notable accomplishments. One woman invented a loom and a method for weaving a new material from a part of the sugarcane plant which has always been discarded. One of the men has worked out totally new furniture designs using local materials, and at least one local furniture maker has adopted the plans and found his business booming. Another girl gets up at 5 o'clock each morning and dries milk for a community which previously realized the benefits derived from making milk.

In many communities volunteers have found that they can show the people how to use equipment which was previously made available through various technical aid programs. Several community libraries have been started by volunteers, and in nearly every community the Peace Corps volunteers' home has become the reading and information center.

But all these activities only mention what we hope to be able to give to the Philippines. If the Peace Corps were only a giving organization, it would certainly fall short of its goals. Mutual understanding, of course, is the essential ingredient, and I believe we

have accomplished much in this area. By living at the same level as the Philippine teachers, by learning the local language, by dedicated work in the schools and communities, and by demonstrating a sincere interest in learning about and understanding the Philippine people, the Peace Corps volunteers have laid a firm foundation for a deeper relationship between the Philippine and American people. We tell the Filipinos that what we learn about their country and their outlook will result in a greater understanding of the Philippines when the volunteers return home. We tell them that we hope to learn as much or more than we give and that mutual understanding will be the most important result of the Peace Corps presence in the Philippines. It becomes more and more convinced of the truth of this each day. If the accomplishments of the first 3 months here in the Philippines are any indication, the potential effect of the Peace Corps on future foreign relations is much greater than most of us imagined.

Strangely enough, as my Peace Corps experience deepens and as I become more and more enthusiastic about the potential of the Peace Corps, I find it increasingly difficult to look back and explain to someone why I originally volunteered for the Peace Corps 1 year ago. As each day passes I discover several more reasons why I should have volunteered, and usually an explanation of my reasons for volunteering turns into an explanation of why there should be a Peace Corps. This leads me to me that the Peace Corps is the dynamic, precedent-shattering organization which we all hoped it would be. I am very proud to be a part of it.

One of my duties as volunteer leader in the provinces of Iloilo and Antique is to supervise and coordinate the activities of the 32 volunteers located in this area. This in itself is a very challenging job and one which I believe is important to the success of the project here. By carrying ideas from one Peace Corps household to another and by keeping the volunteers informed about the progress of the entire project, we are able to achieve much better direction and job satisfaction on the individual level.

One of the volunteers in my area is Bob Hoyle, from Minneapolis. He and his companion, Mike Mosier, from Ohio, are probably the outstanding Peace Corps team on the island of Panay. Bob is finding tremendous challenges in his community and he has been quite successful in using his role of Peace Corps volunteer to meet them. I'm certain he would appreciate hearing from you when it is convenient for you.

Best wishes from the Minnesota volunteers on Panay—Bob Hoyle, Jan Karon, of Duluth, Sue Thompson, of Moorhead, and myself. For your information, Bob is living in Dumaguete, Sister Jan is in Sibulan, Antique, and Sue is in Alimodian, Iloilo.

Sincerely,
DAVID ZIEGENHAGEN.

THE SINO-SOVIET SPLIT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the signs of mounting disarray in the Soviet empire are adding up to a fundamental change in the world balance of power. In the 9 years since the death of Stalin, peaceful coexistence between Communist China and Soviet Russia has become increasingly difficult to maintain. In the last 10 weeks we have seen evidence of a real crisis in Sino-Soviet relations. In the face of this split, many hundreds of man-hours have gone into working out a strategy for the West. But to this we have no clear idea of how to make the Sino-Soviet split work out to our advantage.